

# East Gloucestershire United Districts

(Comprising the Urban District of Cirencester  
and the Rural Districts of Cirencester,  
Northleach and Tetbury)

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## ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE  
Medical Officer of Health  
FOR THE  
YEAR  
1943





# East Gloucestershire United Districts

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28, Victoria Road,

CIRENCESTER.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to submit the Report of the Medical Officer of Health for the year 1943.

Dr. Green, who was your Medical Officer during that time, has, as you know, died and I am sure that I am also expressing the feeling of the Councils and Staffs when I pay tribute to the memory of a gentleman whose sense of duty brought him from well-earned retirement to resume medical duties in arduous and trying times.

In the section dealing with Vital Statistics the figures refer to Civilians only. Bearing that in mind, and the recording difficulties caused by War-time conditions, I offer my observations with a certain amount of reservation.

On the whole, considering that the war was in its fourth year, the health of the Districts does not appear in an unsatisfactory light.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient Servant,

DAVID BARCLAY.

*June, 1944.*

# Cirencester Urban District Council

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## STAFF :

Dr. R. Green, M.D., D. Hy., D.P.H., Medical Officer of Health.  
Mr. A. Furniss, Cert. S.I.J.B., M.S.I.A., Sanitary Inspector.

## GENERAL STATISTICS

Area (acres) .....	5,844
Population (Registrar General) .....	12,050
Estimated 1942 .....	12,070
Census, 1931 .....	7,203
Number of inhabited houses .....	2,800
Census, 1931 .....	1,886
Rateable Value .....	£65,747
Sum represented by a penny rate .....	£253 12s. 0d.

## EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS OF THE YEAR.

	M.	F.	Total
LIVE BIRTHS (total) .....	114	131	245
Legitimate .....	106	125	231
Illegitimate .....	8	6	14

*Birth Rate per 1,000 population (R.G.) : 20.33*

STILL BIRTHS, Legitimate .....	1	2	3
Illegitimate .....	—	—	—

*Still Birth Rate per 1,000 population (R.G.) : 0.23*

DEATHS.—Total .....	48	58	106
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*Death Rate per 1,000 population (R.G.) : 8.7*

Number of women dying in, or in consequence of, childbirth .....	from sepsis .....	.....	nil
	from other causes .....	.....	nil
Deaths of infants under one year of age .....	.....	.....	8
Deaths from measles, all ages .....	.....	.....	nil
,,     ,,   Whooping Cough .....	.....	.....	nil
,,     ,,   Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age).....	.....	.....	nil
,,     ,,   Cancer .....	.....	.....	18

## BIRTHS.

The Births registered in the Urban District of Cirencester during the year were 245, of which 114 were males and 131 females. There were 14 illegitimate births, the number in 1942 being 15. The Birth Rate per 1,000 population was 20.3 in 1943, 20.2 in 1942, and 16.5 for England and Wales. The number of still births showed a slight increase, the number in 1943 being 3, compared with 1 in 1942. The Still Birth Rates per 1,000 population being 0.23 in 1943 and 0.08 in 1942. The National figure for England and Wales was 0.5. There were no deaths due to child-birth.

## DEATHS.

A total of 104 deaths was registered, 46 male and 58 female, this being 44 less than the number recorded in 1942. The Death rate p r 1,000 population was 8.7, as compared with 12.4 in 1942, and the National figure for 1943 of 12.1. The number of deaths under 1 year of age was eight, three less than last year. There were no deaths due to measles, whooping cough, or diarrhoea, and the number of deaths due to cancer was 18, three less than last year. The causes of death show generally the same incidence as last year, the largest number of deaths being due to Cancer, heart disease and other defined diseases, influenza and Tuberculosis. Nine deaths caused by influenza are attributed to the epidemic present in the later months of 1943. Only one case of influenza proved fatal in 1942. The average age at death due to Natural Causes was 62.5 years, and the average age at death due to all causes was 62.3 years.



## CAUSES OF DEATH IN 1943.

DISEASE.	M	F	Total 1943	Total 1942
Cancer .....	5	13	18	21
Heart Disease .....	1	11	12	40
Intra Cranial Vascular Lesions .....	3	10	13	8
Influenza .....	6	3	9	1
Tuberculosis .....	1	3	4	4
Diphtheria .....	1	3	4	0
Pneumonia .....	2	2	4	2
Congenital Causes .....	2	2	4	8
Circulatory Diseases .....	3	0	3	1
Bronchitis .....	3	3	6	8
Violent Causes .....	2	1	3	6
Road Traffic Act .....	2	0	2	0
Diabetes .....	0	1	1	1
Respiratory Diseases .....	1	0	1	0
Digestive Diseases .....	1	0	1	3
Nephritis .....	0	1	1	5
Premature Birth .....	1	0	1	0
All Other Causes .....	11	6	17	21

## NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

DISEASE	Total Cases Notified	Cases admitted to Hospital	Total Deaths
Scarlet Fever .....	57	54	0
Diphtheria .....	30	30	2
Puerperal Pyrexia .....	1	0	0
Ophthalmia Neonatorum .....	1	1	0
Other Diseases generally notifiable, Erysipelas .....	1	0	0

Scarlet Fever was fairly prevalent, there being 57 cases this year as compared with 22 last year. There was an increase in the number of cases of Diphtheria, there being 30 cases notified. The number of deaths caused by this disease was two, there being none in 1942. One case of Erysipelas, Puerperal Pyrexia and Ophthalmia Neonatorum were reported.

## INFECTIOUS DISEASES IN SCHOOLS.

### NUMBER OF CASES IN 1943.

Measles .....	115	Jaundice .....	4
Whooping Cough .....	65	Conjunctivitis .....	4
Pediculosis .....	40	Mumps .....	2
Impetigo .....	38	Ringworm .....	1
Influenza, colds, etc. ....	37	Rheumatic Fever .....	1
Scarlet Fever .....	29	German Measles .....	1
Scabies .....	27		

An average weekly attendance of 1,010 gives an approximate figure of absence due to Infectious diseases of 0.68%. This can be considered satisfactory.

### TUBERCULOSIS.

Total Cases .....	M	F	Admitted to Standish Hse.	Deaths 1943.	Deaths 1942.
11	7	4	9	4	4

A total of 11 cases of Tuberculosis was reported, all being residents of the town, with the exception of one adult evacuee and a war worker, 7 were male and 4 female. Nine patients were treated at Standish House under the care of the County Tuberculosis Officer, the other two elsewhere. Of these 11 cases, 4 had a fatal termination, the average at death being 43.5 years.

### JOINT INFECTIOUS DISEASES HOSPITAL.

A total of 84 patients from the Cirencester Urban District were treated at the Infectious Diseases Hospital, comprising 54 cases of Scarlet Fever and 30 cases of Diphtheria. Cases from other districts numbered 25, making a total of 109 patients treated.

51 cases from the Cirencester Urban District were admitted to Baunton Mill Isolation Hospital during the year, as follows :—

Whooping Cough .....	13
Scabies .....	2
Mumps .....	1
Measles .....	29
German Measles .....	5
Jaundice .....	1
<hr/> Total .....	<hr/> 51

This number was made up of both evacuees and local children, the average length of stay being 25.8 days.

### PROTECTION AGAINST DIPHTHERIA.

The immunisation of the child population from under five years and from 5 to 15 years old was carried out by the School

Medical Staff of the County. The figures at the end of 1943 show that 88.6% of the 5-15 class were immunised and 71.7% of the under fives.

### HEALTH SERVICES.

There is no change to report in the health services.

### SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES.

#### HEALTH STAFF.

There is one Sanitary Inspector, who is a qualified Meat and Food Inspector and Housing Surveyor and Clerk.

#### WATER.

The Water works at Baunton still gives an excellent supply of water. Four samples have been taken during the course of the year and the bacteriological and chemical analyses show that the water is of a very high quality.

Twenty new connections were made to the supply during the year.

Eight samples of water were taken from private wells in the town during the year and the Analyst's reports show that they were unsatisfactory and totally unfit for human consumption. The owners of the properties concerned laid main water on to some 14 houses. In one case two taps were provided for a block of ten houses, this was decided upon owing to the very poor state of the property.

It is still impossible to deal with the outfall sewer and the sewerage of Stratton. The matter is, however, before the Ministry of Health with an application that these works are placed on the priority list.

#### SWIMMING BATHS.

The Swimming Bath continues to be well used by the public. Once more the Military made considerable use of the bath for training purposes. There has been no difficulty in obtaining supplies of chlorine.

#### RIVERS AND STREAMS.

Numerous inspections have been made to the rivers and streams in the district and no cases of pollution were observed. The streams generally were very low, especially in October and several dirty streams were cleared out. However, after the rains in the Autumn, they were found, generally, to be fairly clear.



## CLEANSING.

The general scavenging of the district is under the control of the Council's Surveyor, and as in previous years the domestic refuse is collected twice a week to the Refuse Tip in Fosse Way.

The following Salvage has been collected during the year :—

	T	Cwts.	Qrs.	lbs.
Bones .....	5	12	2	0
Paper .....	129	15	0	0
Rags .....	3	14	1	6
Scrap Iron .....	34	3	1	25
Flattened Tins .....	118	11	1	0
Rubber.....	3	16	0	0

The conversion of kitchen waste into pig food is dealt with by the Sanitary Inspector and during the year, 185 tons, 7 cwts. were sold to the local pig keepers and farmers. This produced £370 14s. 0d.

A modern plant was installed in the Council's Depot in September, 1940, and this is working very satisfactorily.

## SANITARY INSPECTIONS.

1. Inspections made under Public Health Act .....	495
2. Nuisances discovered or reported .....	132
3. Complaints received .....	179
4. Informal or preliminary notices sent .....	103
5. Statutory Notices sent .....	20
6. Nuisances abated .....	132
7. Summons issued .....	nil
8. Convictions obtained .....	nil

All the nuisances were abated without taking legal proceedings in any case.

## SHOPS ACT.

Sixty-six inspections were made during the course of the year under the above Act. At certain premises it was necessary to ask the occupiers to arrange for the cleansing of rooms and sanitary accommodation.

## FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

Ninety-one inspections were made under the above Act. One occupier of a factory was required to provide proper ventilation to the W.C. accommodation and another owner was made to repair the existing sanitary accommodation and thoroughly cleanse same.

Twenty-five inspections were made to the 9 bakehouses in the town. In seven cases the occupiers were required to cleanse and lime wash the premises, but generally all the bakehouses were kept in good order. Four bakers were requested to remove fuel from the bakehouses and proper bunkers were ultimately provided for same in the adjoining outbuildings.

#### FOOD PREPARING PREMISES.

Sixty-three visits were made to the 17 registered food preparing premises in the town. Eight occupiers were requested to carry out certain cleansing of fittings and rooms, etc., but generally all the premises were kept in a clean and satisfactory state.

#### COWSHEDS AND DAIRIES.

Several visits were made during the year to the 12 cowsheds and dairies in the district and one new producer was added to the register. In four cases farmers were asked to carry out the lime-washing of cowsheds and in two cases farmers were called upon to cleanse the approaches to cowsheds.

The following licenses were granted under the Milk (Special Designation) Order during thre year :—

- 1 Pasteurizing License.
- 1 licence to bottle T.T. Milk.
- 1 Dealer's License to sell T.T. Milk.
- 2 Supplementary Licenses to sell T.T. Milk.  
within the Urban Area.

Twenty-seven samples of milk were taken during the year and out of this number 12 samples were found to be unsatisfactory from a cleanliness point of view.

In one case, owing to bad samples being taken on several successive occasions, the milk retailer was called before the Council to show cause why his name should not be removed from the register. The retailer in question resided within the Rural District and he had experienced trouble in obtaining a supply of water for the proper cleansing of vessels and utensils, but this was subsequently put in order and the milk improved. Steps were taken to rectify the bad samples in every case and subsequent samples proved satisfactory.

As the result of a complaint one sample of milk was taken from a farm and sent to the Pathologist for examination as it was alleged to contain brucella abortus. The examination took six weeks to complete and the report gave a negative result.

#### MOVABLE DWELLINGS.

Two temporary licenses were granted to occupiers of trailer caravans, and a temporary license was granted to the owner of a site adjoining a garage. In the former cases, the occupiers of the caravans were haulage contractors working at Government Sites.

#### HOUSING ACTS.

Most of the repairs to houses were carried out under the Nuisance Section of the Public Health Act and some fifty properties received attention.

Many housing inspections were made during the year and a number of cases of overcrowding were observed. This of course was due to war conditions and lack of accommodation. Several cases of overcrowding were, however, abated.

#### MEAT INSPECTIONS.

Five Slaughterhouse licenses were granted during the year and this number includes two Bacon Factories. Only one Bacon Factory was used and two slaughterhouses for centralized slaughter under the Government Scheme. The other two licenses were only granted in case of an emergency.

In all, 643 visits were made to the slaughterhouses during the year and the following were slaughtered:—

<i>Beasts.</i>	<i>Sheep.</i>	<i>Calves.</i>	<i>Pigs.</i>
2,220	9,441	1,577	14,117

About 46% of the pigs at the bacon factory were inspected and practically all the other carcasses and offal were examined.

The total amount of meat and offal condemned as unfit for human consumption was 25 tons, 6 cwts., 3qrs., and 3lbs. This includes:—

- 44 Beasts and all Offal.
- 30 Pigs and all Offal.
- 30 Sheep and all Offal.

Quite a number of casualties came into the slaughterhouses during this year and this partly accounts for the number of whole carcasses condemned.

### OTHER FOODS.

Many inspections were made of tinned foods in the various shops in the town. 710 tins were found to be unfit for human consumption and this includes meat, fish, fruit and vegetables. In addition to this 225 tins of corned beef, weighing 12 cwts. and 6 lbs. were found to be unfit for human consumption at the Wholesale Meat Supply Association Depot in Dyer Str

The following other foods were also condemned as unfit for human consumption :—

406 lbs. Fish.  
794 lbs. Apples.  
60 lbs. Rice.  
7 lbs. Tea.





# Cirencester Rural District Council

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## GENERAL STATISTICS.

Area (acres)	.....	.....	.....	83,437
Population (Census 1931)	.....	.....	.....	12,205
Estimated 1943	.....	.....	.....	12,940
Number of inhabited houses—				
Census, 1931	.....	.....	.....	3,280
End of 1943	.....	.....	.....	3,625
Rateable value	.....	.....	.....	£75,633
Sum represented by a penny rate	.....	.....	.....	£270 2s. 3d.

## STAFF :

Dr. R. Green, M.D., D.Hy., D.P.H., Medical Officer of Health.

Mr. R. N. Hughes, M.S.I.A., Cert. S.I.B.,  
Sanitary Inspector and Surveyor.

## EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS OF THE YEAR.

		<i>Male.</i>	<i>Female.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Live Births (total)	.....	131	99	230
Legitimate	.....	119	89	208
Illegitimate	.....	12	10	22

*Birth Rate (R.G.) per 1,000 population : 17.7.*

Still Births (total)	.....	3	2	5
Legitimate	.....	2	2	4
Illegitimate	.....	1	0	1

*Still Birth Rate per 1,000 population : 0.38,*

DEATHS :	Total	.....	78	74	152
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*Death Rate (R.G.) per 1,000 Population : 11.7.*

Number of Women dying in, or in consequence of, childbirth :—

From Sepsis	.....	.....	nil.
From Other Causes	.....	.....	nil.

Death of Infants under one year of age . . . . .	3	3
Deaths from measles, all ages . . . . .		nil.
Deaths from whooping cough . . . . .		nil.
Deaths from Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age) . . . . .		nil.
Deaths from Cancer . . . . .		34

*Average age at death due to Natural Causes, : 69.7 years.*

*Average age at death due to All Causes : 69.2 years.*

## BIRTHS.

The number of births for 1943, 230, shows a slight decrease on the 1942 figure of 239. The birth rate of 17.7 per thousand population is higher than the National Figure for England and Wales of 16.5. The illegitimate births for 1943 were 22, one higher than in the previous year. Still births show a decrease on the 1942 figure, the rates per 1,000 population being 0.38 in 1943, and 0.46 in 1942. The Still Birth Rate per 1,000 total births, live and dead, was 21.2.

## DEATHS.

The total of 152 deaths shows a decrease of 13 on the 1942 total of 165. Of these, 78 were male and 74 female. The death rate was 11.7 per 1,000 population and the National Figure for England and Wales, 12.1. As in 1942, there were no deaths due to childbirth. Only three deaths occurred in infants under one year of age, showing a distinct improvement on the 1942 figure of 11. There were no deaths from measles, Whooping Cough, and Diarrhoea, but an increase of 12 deaths due to cancer, the figure for 1943 being 34 compared with 22 in 1942.

## CAUSES OF DEATHS IN 1943.

DISEASE.	Males	Female
Whooping Cough	—	—
Cerebro Spinal Fever	—	—
Scarlet Fever	1	—
Diphtheria	—	1
Influenza	2	1
Tuberculosis	5	1
Maternal Causes	—	—
Cancer	20	14
Diabetis	—	—
Intra Cranial Vascular Lesions	7	19
Heart Disease	15	17
Other Circulatory Diseases	1	1
Bronchitis	2	4
Pneumonia	7	1
Other Respiratory Diseases	1	—
Duodenal Ulcer	1	—
Appendicitis	—	1
Digestive Diseases	2	2
Nephritis	1	—
Premature Birth	1	—
Congenital Causes	1	—
Road Traffic Act	1	2
Suicide	—	—
Other Violent Causes	2	1
All Other Causes	10	9

The highest cause of death was cancer, which caused 34 deaths in 1943 and 31 in 1942. Heart disease was the cause of 32 deaths as compared with 40 in 1942. Cerebral Haemorrhage caused 26 deaths in 1943, and 17 in 1942, showing a slight increase. An increase was also shown in the number of fatal cases of Tuberculosis, the 1943 figure of 6 deaths being 4 more than in 1942. Slight increases were shown in the number of deaths due to Diphtheria, Influenza, Pneumonia and Digestive diseases, there being one, two, three and three more respectively due to these causes in 1943 than in the previous year. Deaths due to accidents under the Road Traffic Act in 1943 were three, showing a marked improvement on the figure of 16 registered in 1942. Nephritis and Congenital causes resulted in fewer deaths than in 1942 by two and five cases respectively.

## NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES

DISEASE	Total Cases Notified.	Cases admitted to Hospital.	Total Deaths.
Scarlet Fever .....	22	19	—
Diphtheria .....	4	4	1
Whooping Cough .....	44	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia .....	1	1	—
Pneumonisa .....	9	1	—
Other Diseases generally notifiable :			
Erysipelas .....	1	—	—
Other Diseases notifiable :			
Measles .....	95	—	—
Tuberculosis .....	15	10	5

The number of notifications of Scarlet Fever shows an increase on the 1942 figure of 22. Eight cases of Diphtheria were notified, this being two more than in the previous year. In 1942 the number of cases of whooping cough notified was 58, two cases being admitted to Hospital and one death caused ; in 1943 however, 44 cases were notified and no deaths were caused. There was a definite increase in the number of cases of measles, 95 being notified as compared with 23 in 1942. A large proportion of these cases occurred in Siddington, South Cerney and adjoining districts, but there were scattered cases in most other parts of the Rural District.

### TUBERCULOSIS.

Fifteen cases of Tuberculosis were reported, an increase of nine on last year. Ten of these cases were treated in Sanatoria and Hospitals. Seven of the patients were Service personnel who were either residents of, or serving in, the District, and all of whom were treated in the first instance by their Medical Officer ; two were school children and the remaining five were men. The Registrar General's figures showed a total of five deaths due to this disease.



## INFECTIOUS DISEASES IN SCHOOLS.

Influenza, Colds, etc. ....	299	Ringworm .....	10
Chicken Pox .....	118	German Measles .....	3
Measles .....	94	Erysipelas .....	3
Whooping Cough .....	68	Dermatitis .....	2
Mumps .....	57	Polio Myelitis .....	2
Impetigo .....	38	I.A.T. ....	2
Scabies .....	29	Shingles .....	1
Jaundice .....	23	Bronchitis .....	1
Pediculosis .....	18	Diphtheria .....	1
Scarlet Fever .....	13		

The average weekly attendance of 1,345 gives an approximate figure of absence due to infectious conditions of 1.1%. This can be considered satisfactory.

## JOINT INFECTIOUS DISEASES HOSPITALS.

A total of 109 patients were treated during the year at the Joint Infectious Diseases Hospital, Cirencester. Of this total, 16 were from the Rural District of Cirencester, this number comprising 10 cases of Scarlet Fever and 6 cases of Diphtheria.

Sixteen cases from the Cirencester Rural District were admitted to the Baunton Mill Infectious Diseases Hospital during 1943, the average length of stay of each patient being 25.8 days. A total of 88 admissions for the whole year was made up as follows :

Cirencester Rural District .....	16
Cirencester Urban District .....	51
Other Districts .....	21
<hr/>	<hr/>
Total Admissions for 1943 .....	88
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## PROTECTION AGAINST DIPHTHERIA

Protection against Diphtheria was carried out during the year and the following results obtained :—

CHILDREN UNDER 5 YEARS.		CHILDREN OVER 5 YEARS.	
POPULATION:	% IMMUNISED:	POPULATION:	% IMMUNISED
921	75.4%	1372	100%

## SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES.

The undertakings of the Council comprise 4 Water Supplies, 8 Sewage Disposal Outfalls, a Comprehensive Refuse Disposal Scheme and 263 Council Houses.

During the year the feeling increased that the time was at hand when plans for improvement in social conditions, deferred owing to the war could now be brought out once more and consideration given to getting them into form for early application. With this end in view, a Sub-Committee was formed to undertake the detailed work in connection with housing and water supply. With the observations of the various parishes before them, a good start was made and as a result the Council agreed on a substantial post-war house building programme, and decided to formulate a standard of fitness for houses and to undertake a survey of the housing conditions throughout the area.

The Council further agreed that the proposal for better housing could not be implemented without improved water supply conditions. They instructed their Water Engineer to explore and report on the availability and utilisation of the water resources of the area and the means of providing piped supplies over the whole district.

The refuse collection scheme was reviewed and it was decided to extend the service to all parishes and to continue the work by contract for a further period. Consideration was also given to the practicability of disposing of sewage sludge and house refuse by the Composting process and it was decided that this method of disposal was not practicable in the district at the present time.

Improvements in the arrangements for the repair and maintenance of the Council's properties were considered and it was decided to acquire a new store for plant and materials and to purchase a motor van to expedite the work.

Four new agricultural workers' houses, under the Minister of Health's War-Time Emergency Programme, were undertaken despite the prevailing war-time difficulties. The four houses were nearing completion at the end of the year.

A substantial amount of building, water supply and sewage disposal work was carried out for special purposes. Although the Council's approval was not formally required, the Council were, in the main, kept informed and consulted, and their observations and assistance frequently sought.

The duties of the Sanitary Inspector were reviewed and it was decided that an assistant was necessary if all the essential duties were to be carried out sufficiently. Accordingly, the matter was referred to the Ministry of Health.

WATER SUPPLIES.

The area of the district supplied by statutory undertakings remained unchanged.

Ministry of Health Circular, 2815, called for information with regard to the availability of piped water supplied for domestic purposes in rural parishes. A summary of the position in the Council's area was found to be as follows :—

Total number of houses in the area. ....	3745
(1) Number of houses having a piped supply under pressure into or on to the house .....	1,308
(2) Houses not supplied as (1) above having their curtilage within 100 yards of water main available for supply .....	156
(3) Houses not covered by (1) or (2) above in villages, hamlets or groups consisting of 20 or more houses so placed as to lie within a circle $\frac{1}{4}$ -mile in diameter .....	1,494
(4) Houses not connected to Public Sewer which are in villages, hamlets, or groups of 20 or more houses so placed as to lie within a circle $\frac{1}{4}$ -mile in diameter .....	2,630

**Lechlade.** The electrification of the pumphouse on the Lechlade supply was completed and the machinery is now electrically controlled and automatic, with stand-by internal combustion engines. The supply proved adequate in quantity and quality throughout the year. The daily consumption is approximately 10,000 gallons and this figure is the capacity of the undertaking in dry seasons.



**Coates.** Added demands were made on the Coates undertaking. During the year over 5,000,000 gallons were supplied for various purposes. The supply proved adequate in quality and quantity, although the water level in the well became abnormally low in the Autumn. The daily consumption is approximately 6,000 gallons and the capacity of the well is estimated at 10,000 gallons per day.

**Poulton.** The Poulton water supply continues to be adequate in quality and quantity. The daily consumption is approximately 15,000 gallons and there is abundant water at the source.

**Woodmancote.** This supply proved to be adequate in quality and quantity. The consumption is approximately 10,000 gallons per day and this figure is about the capacity of the undertaking.

**Fairford.** The old source of the Fairford Estate supply at the Mill was abandoned. The supply had become unsatisfactory in quality and quantity, giving rise to numerous complaints. The Estate Supply was connected to a new Government-owned undertaking with satisfactory results.

**Siddington.** This village is served mainly by shallow wells and water conditions were bad at properties near the Quarries necessitating the hauling of water by the Council. There is a small diameter Government-owned main laid from the Cirencester Urban District Council supply to the village which at present serves one large house and 8 Council houses.

**Down Ampney.** This village is mainly dependent on private shallow wells. There was a water shortage during the Autumn and hauling had to be resorted to. A new supply was developed near the village, the source being a private bore-hole, situated approximately one mile West of the village. The capacity of this new supply is approximately 50,000 gallons per day.

**Elkstone.** Steps were taken to safeguard the quality of the water from the public spring and improvements in the method of collection of the spring water were carried out.

**Frampton Mansell.** The public spring proved to be satis-



pect and a potential source of pollution near the spring was located and dealt with.

**Samples.** The water from the Council's four undertakings is chlorinated and the results of 14 samples of the water, examined by the Public Analyst, indicated that 12 were satisfactory and two not entirely satisfactory.

SEWERAGE.

Apart from maintenance work and improvements at sewage outfalls no new works were undertaken by the Council. Parts of the built-up areas of Fairford, Lechlade, Poulton, North Cerney, Preston, Ampney St. Peter, Kempsford and Barnsley are served to some extent by drainage arrangements all of which are inadequate and below a reasonably good standard. Improvements were carried out to the drainage outfalls from 22 Council Houses at Kemble, 14 at Tarlton and 4 at Quenington.

A new feature during the year was the availability of privately owned mechanical cesspool emptiers in the district. Many inhabitants took advantage of this new service. The co-operation of the contractors was sought to ensure that water supplies were not endangered and nuisances created in disposing of the contents of cess pools. This method of cess pool emptying proved to be a decided improvement on the previous methods when manual labour was used.

REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL.

The refuse collection contract was extended during the year to serve the 35 parishes in the areas instead of 29 parishes as in the previous year. The three refuse tips in use, situated in the parishes of Fairford, Siddington, and Daglingworth were controlled by direct labour and satisfactorily treated by the Rat Destruction Department of the Gloucestershire County Council.

SALVAGE.

The regular collection throughout the district and return to industry of salvable materials formed part of the refuse collection contract. The following quantities of materials were dealt with during the year.

Paper	.....	85 tons.	Iron	.....	19 tons
Books	.....	30,000	Non-Ferrous Metals	.....	1 ton
Rags, etc.	.....	8 tons	Rubber	.....	10 tons
Bones	.....	12 tons			

## NEW BUILDINGS.

Plans respecting the following work were submitted to the Council and approved. All the proposals were carried out during the year with the exception of the new house and garage.

New Houses .....	1	New Garage .....	1
Alterations or add- itions to Dwellings .....	4	Sheds, etc. ....	4
New Cowsheds .....	2	Improvements to Cow- sheds and Dairies .....	2
Drainage Improvements .....	5	New Gravel Pits .....	2

The Council sought and obtained the consent of the Minister of Health to relax Byelaw 93 (height of rooms) of the Council's Building Byelaws in respect of a private scheme for converting an engine house and workshop into two dwellings. A building license was not granted and the scheme abandoned.

Under Ministry of Health circular 2871, six applications for building licenses to proceed with work to improve and restore housing accommodation were supported by the Council, and granted by the Ministry of Works.

## HOUSING.

**Council Houses.** Houses provided by the Council are as follows :—

Ampney Crucis .....	6	North Cerney .....	12
Coates .....	18	Poulton .....	4
Down Ampney .....	2	Quenington .....	20
Fairford .....	44	Rodmartin .....	16
Kemble .....	28	Siddington .....	14
Kempsford .....	22	Somerford Keynes .....	8
Lechlade .....	22	South Cerney .....	40
Poole Keynes .....	6	Sapperton .....	4
Office Caretaker's House .....	1	(in course of construction.)	

During the year 230 complaints from Council House tenants were investigated and dealt with. Apart from drainage improvement, work at Kemble and Quenington which was carried out by contract, all maintenance and repair work was dealt with by the Council's maintenance staff.

The following information regarding housing statistics is set out to comply with Ministry of Health Circular 1728 :—

I. INSPECTION OF DWELLING HOUSES DURING THE YEAR :

(1) (a) Total number of Dwelling Houses Inspected for Housing Defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts .....	62
(b) Number of Inspections made for the purpose .....	163
(2) (a) Number of Dwelling Houses (included under Sub-head (1) above which were inspected and recorded under Housing Consolidated Regulations 1925 and 1932 .....	—
(b) Number of Inspections made for the purpose .....	—
(3) Number of Dwelling Houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for Human Habitation .....	—
(4) Number of Dwelling Houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not being in all respects reasonably fit for Human Habitation .....	62

II. REMEDY OF DEFECTS DURING THE YEAR WITHOUT SERVICE OF FORMAL NOTICES. 61

Number of Defective Dwelling Houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers.....	61
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III. ACTION UNDER STATUTORY POWERS DURING THE YEAR.

(a) Proceedings under Sections 9, 10, and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936 .....	—
1. Number of Dwelling Houses in respect of which notices were served requiring Repairs .....	—
2. Number of Dwelling Houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :—	
(a) By Owners .....	—
(b) By Local Authority in default of Owners .....	—
(b) <i>Proceedings under the Public Health Act.</i>	
1. Number of Dwelling Houses in respect of which notices were served requiring Defects to be remedied .....	1
2. Number of Dwelling Houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices.....	1
(a) By Owners.....	1
(b) By Local Authority in default of Owners.....	—
(c) <i>Proceedings under 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936.</i>	
1. Number of Dwelling Houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made .....	—
2. Number of Dwelling Houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders .....	—



(d) *Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936.*

1. Number of Separate Tenements or underground Rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	.....	.....	.....	—
2. Number of Separate Rooms or Tenements in respect of which Closing Orders were determined the Tenement or Room having been rendered fit				—

## INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

Number of Registered Cowsheds	.....	.....	212
Number of Cowsheds inspected	.....	.....	104
Total number of Inspections	.....	.....	159

Non-compliance with the provisions of the Milk and Daries Order, 1926 was observed in 53 instances. One dairyman was summoned to appear before the Council under Section 22 (1) of the Food & Drugs Act, 1938, to show cause why his name should not be removed from the register. The Council decided not to cancel his registration but administered a severe caution.

## NATIONAL MILK TESTING AND ADVISORY SCHEME.

During the year your Sanitary Inspector was appointed to the Milk Advisory Sub-Committee of the Gloucestershire War Agricultural Executive Committee. Representatives of Agriculture, the Milk Industry, Medical Officers, Veterinary Surgeons, Sanitary Inspectors and Bacteriologists constitute this Sub-Committee and its purpose is to supervise the county advisory work.

## MEAT AND OTHER FOODS.

Slaughter of food animals continues to be carried out by the Ministry of Food in slaughterhouses outside the Council's area. The following quantities of unsound food were condemned during the year :—

Canned Meats	.....	.....	520 lbs.
Other Canned Foods	.....	.....	147 lbs.
Oats, Peas and Pearl Barley	.....	.....	212 lbs.



## INSPECTIONS.

The following is a table of the sanitary inspections carried out during the year :—

Total Inspections made .....	1821
Number of Complaints dealt with .....	132
Nuisances found .....	73
Nuisances abated .....	66
Nuisances reported to the Council .....	2
Statutory Notices served .....	3
Preliminary Notices served .....	53
Samples of Water submitted for Analysis .....	21
Milk Samples taken .....	1
New Connections to Council's Water Mains .....	1
Infectious Disesaes Inspections .....	33
Houses Disinfected .....	25
Houses Repaired (excluding Council Houses) .....	62
Council Houses Repaired .....	140
Inspection of Water Supplies, Mains, etc. ....	283
Inspections in connection with Refuse Disposal .....	198
Inspection of Sewage and Drainage Works .....	123
Inspections of Factories .....	62
Inspection of Bakehouses .....	11
Inspections of Cowsheds and Dairies .....	159
Inspections of Food Premises .....	75
Inspections of Work in Progress .....	230
New Building Inspections.....	103
Miscellaneous .....	418



# Northleach Rural District Council

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## GENERAL STATISTICS.

Area (acres)	.....	.....	.....	74,912
Population (Census 1931)	.....	.....	.....	7,761
Estimated 1943	.....	.....	.....	7,996
Number of inhabited houses (Census 1931)	.....	.....	.....	2,212
End of 1943	.....	.....	.....	2,300
Rateable value	.....	.....	.....	£33,992
Sum represented by a penny rate	.....	.....	.....	£119 0s. 8d.

## STAFF.

Dr. R. Green, M.D., D.Hy., D.P.H., Medical Officer of Health.

Mr. A. S. Green, A.R.S.I., M.S.I.A., Sanitary Inspector.

## EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS OF THE YEAR.

		M.	F.	Total
LIVE BIRTHS :	Total	77	53	130
	Legitimate	70	49	119
	Illegitimate	7	4	11

*Birth Rate (R.G.) 16.73 per 1,000 population.*

STILL BIRTHS :	Legitimate	.....	nil	nil	nil
	Illegitimate	.....	nil	nil	nil

DEATHS :	Total :	.....	.....	50	53	103
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*Death Rate (R.G.) 13.25 per 1,000 population.*

### DEATHS UNDER ONE YEAR :

Total	.....	.....	1	2	3
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*Deaths under one year per 1,000 Live births : 23.07.*

*Average age at death due to Natural Causes : 72.35 years.*

*Average age at death due to all causes : 72.18 years.*

## CAUSES OF DEATH, 1943.

Heart Disease	.....	.....	.....	35
Intra Cranial Vascular Legions	.....	.....	.....	13
Other Diseases of Circulatory System	.....	.....	.....	3
Cancer	.....	.....	.....	12
Bronchitis	.....	.....	.....	10
Pneumonia	.....	.....	.....	4
Tuberculosis of Lungs	.....	.....	.....	2
ditto    other forms	.....	.....	.....	1
Road Traffic Act	.....	.....	.....	4
Other Violent Causes	.....	.....	.....	2
Premature Birth	.....	.....	.....	2
All Other Causes	.....	.....	.....	4
Nephritis	.....	.....	.....	1
Ulcer of Stomach or Duodenum	.....	.....	.....	1
Other Digestive Diseases	.....	.....	.....	5
Diabetes	.....	.....	.....	1
Influenza	.....	.....	.....	2
Diphtheria	.....	.....	.....	1
Total	.....	.....	.....	<hr/> 103 <hr/>

The figure of deaths for 1943, of 103, is slightly higher than the total of 98 recorded by the Registrar General for 1942. During that year the deaths of infants under one year of age was 5, this year's figure of 3 showing a slight improvement. The chief causes of death were Heart Disease, Cancer, Bronchitis, Pneumonia and Tuberculosis, in that order. The average age at death due to natural causes was 72.35 years, and the average age at death due to all causes was 72.18 years. The death rate was 13.25 per 1,000 population as compared with the figures for England and Wales of 12.1.

## BIRTHS.

The birth rate figure of 16.73 per 1,000 population is slightly higher than the National Figure for England and Wales of 16.5, the total births in the Northleach Rural District for 1943 being 130, 77 males and 53 females. There were no still-births during the year, as against 2 registered in 1942.

## INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

DISEASE	Total Cases notified		Cases admitted to Hospital		Total Deaths	
	1942	1943	1942	1943	1942	1943
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	7	8	6	6	—	—
Diphtheria	1	4	1	4	—	1
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	2	—	2	—	1	—
Whooping Cough	8	2	2	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia	12	13	—	—	4	4
Dysentery	2	—	—	—	—	—
Other Diseases gener- ally notifiable:—						
Erysipelas	6	1	—	—	—	—
Other Diseases notifiable :—						
Measles	16	1	—	—	—	—
Food Poisoning	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculosis	1	2	1	2	2	3
Polio-myelitis	1	—	1	—	—	—
Encephalitis						
Lethargica	1	—	1	—	1	.....

## SCHOOL INFECTIONS.

Medical Inspection of the Schools was carried out. During war-time the classes inspected are restricted to special inspections of entrants, "leavers," and those pupils put forward for inspection for various reasons by the teacher or parents.

Absences due to infection showed much the same causes as in previous years. There was a decrease in the number of absences due to mumps, whooping cough and scabies, the latter showing a big and gratifying drop from 23 cases in 1942 to 6 in this year. Impetigo showed an increase from 18 cases in 1942 to 36 this year. In this connection it is felt that increased stress could be laid on the value of the simple precaution of hand-washing among the school children. This in turn points to the value of increased washing facilities at schools. An outbreak of jaundice caused 23 absences.



## INFECTIOUS DISEASES IN SCHOOLS.

Mumps .....	85	Scabies .....	6
Chicken Pox .....	76	Dermatitis .....	5
Colds, Coughs, etc. ....	73	Whooping Cough .....	2
Impetigo .....	34	Diphtheria .....	1
Jaundice .....	23	German Measles .....	1
Conjunctivitis .....	13	Measles .....	1
Ringworm .....	7	Pneumonia .....	1
Scarlet Fever .....	6	Septic Sores .....	1

The total absences from school—due to infectious conditions during the year was 262, the average total weekly attendance being 606. The percentage of absence due to infectious diseases was therefore 1.08%.

### TUBERCULOSIS.

Two cases of Tuberculosis were notified during the year. Both cases were infection of the lungs in women and came under the care of the County Tuberculosis Officer.

### JOINT ISOLATION HOSPITAL.

The number of cases from the Northleach district treated at the Joint Isolation Hospital, Cirencester, during 1943 was six, five cases of Scarlet Fever and one Diphtheria.

### PROTECTION AGAINST DIPHTHERIA.

During the year 111 children under five years of age were given protection against Diphtheria, giving an estimated total percentage of 88.2. Eighty-six children over the age of five were protected. This made practically the whole school-child population protected, a most satisfactory state of affairs. The actual figures show 100%, but allowance must be made for temporary evacuees, those leaving school and the district.

## Sanitary Circumstances.

### WATER SUPPLY.

The Northleach supply was curtailed from October 9th until November 8th, it being shut off from 8 p.m. until 7 a.m. daily, due to unavoidable extra calls made upon the supply. The scheme which was started for Northleach water supply is not yet completed, provision still has to be made for the

additional supply from the well. It is hoped that the scheme will be completed at an early date.

During the year eight samples of water was submitted to the County Analyst for analysis from different parts of the Area, seven were taken from springs and one from a well, and all were private supplies. Of these samples taken, four were satisfactory and four fairly satisfactory.

### HOUSE REFUSE COLLECTION

No alteration was made during the year. As time goes on it is hoped that many of the difficulties peculiar to refuse collection in Rural localities will be overcome and that after the war when transport is easily available, a general scheme will come into operation.

The refuse tip in the old quarry is almost full and search is being made for another suitable site.

### RIVER POLLUTION.

The only complaints received during the year were of lorries being washed in the various streams and rivers and fouling them. Such complaints were investigated and where necessary, the Thames Conservancy Inspector was informed.

### SEWAGE DISPOSAL.

There are no public sewers in the area, drainage is by means of old fashioned soakaways, which is being superseded by Septic Tanks to Collecting Tanks and from there to soakaways. During the year 14 premises were redrained on the Septic Tank system, and two premises had their drainage arrangements improved.

### INSPECTIONS.

*Numbers inspected of each of the following.*

	No. on register.	No. inspected.	Total No. of inspection.
(a) Butcher's Premises .....	5	5	65
(b) Bakehouses .....	9	9	37
(c) Dairies and Cowsheds .....	117	117	144

## BUTCHERS PREMISES.

All meat is now inspected outside the Area, slaughter houses being only occasionally used for the killing of pigs for the owner's consumption. Of the 65 visits made to butchers' shops and premises there was nothing calling for action, the premises being well conducted.

## BAKEHOUSES.

These called for no special comment, there being one less on the register than the previous year, this was caused through the people leaving the district.

## DAIRIES AND COWSHEDS.

This shows an increase of three over the last year. During the past ten years a marked improvement on cowsheds and the method of production has been shown, but for the war, this steady improvement would have continued. Accredited and T.T. Licenses are more in demand each year, this is all to the good, and it is hoped that the increase will continue.

## INSPECTIONS.

Approximately 548 inspections were made on various matters during the year. Forty-eight premises were inspected under the Housing and Public Health Acts.

## HOUSING GENERALLY.

Six applications were received under the Building Byelaws and Town Planning requirements, of these three were given temporary licenses. Legal Proceedings were taken in one instance for the refusal to submit plans under the building byelaws, the defendant being fined but not ordered to remove the buildings.

During the year it was decided to erect 10 Agricultural cottages in the district. After various inspections, suitable sites were chosen and work commenced on two cottages at Withington and four cottages at Northleach. Of the remaining four cottages, two are to be erected at Aldsworth, and two at Cold Aston.

## INSPECTIONS OF HOUSES

(a)	1. Total number of Dwelling Houses inspected for Housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) .....	58
	2. Number of Inspections made .....	200
(b)	1. Number of Dwelling Houses included under subsection 1 above, which were inspected and recorded under the Housing (Consolidated) Regulation 1925-1937 .....	nil
	2. Number of Inspections made .....	nil
(c)	Number of Dwelling Houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation .....	nil
(d)	Number of Dwelling Houses (inclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation .....	nil
	Number of Dwelling Houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or its Officers .....	nil





# Tetbury Rural District Council

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## GENERAL STATISTICS.

Area (acres) .....	31,781
Population (Census, 1931) .....	5,732
Population, estimated 1943 .....	5,974
Number of inhabited houses, (Census, 1931) .....	1,664
Number of inhabited houses, end of 1943 .....	1,694
Rateable value .....	£29,338
Sum represented by penny rate .....	£125

### STAFF :

Dr. R. Green, M.D., D.Hy., D.P.H., Medical Officer of Health.  
 Mr. J. Gibbons, Cert. R.S.I., Sanitary Inspector.

## EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS OF THE YEAR.

LIVE BIRTHS :	M.	F.	Total
Legitimate .....	39	48	87
Illegitimate .....	5	2	7
LIVE BIRTHS (total) .....	44	50	94

*Birth Rate (R.G.) per 1,000 population : 15.7.*

### STILL BIRTHS :

Legitimate .....	1	1	2
Illegitimate .....	—	—	—

*Still Births per 1,000 population : 0.33.*

*Still Births per 1,000 Births : 21.2.*

### DEATHS UNDER ONE YEAR :

Legitimate .....	—	1	1
Illegitimate .....	—	—	—
		1	1

*Deaths under one year per 1,000 Live Births : 10.6.*

The Births registered of residents in the district were, according to the Registrar General, 94, of which 44 were males and 50 females. Of these seven were illegitimate. At the Cotswold Maternity Hospital there were 150 births, the majority coming from outside the district. In 1942, there were 104 births registered, four of these being illegitimate. The Birth Rate of 15.7 per 1,000 population for 1943, compares with 16.9 in 1942, and the National Figure for 1943 of 16.5 in England and Wales. Two still births occurred, both legitimate, there being one in 1942. The rate of Still Births per 1,000 live births of 0.33 compares with 0.51 in England and Wales.

### DEATHS.

Total Deaths ..... 58.                      Male, 31,    Female 27.

*Death Rate per 1,000 population : 9.71.*

*Death Rate per 1,000 population—12.1 in England and Wales.*

### CAUSES OF DEATHS IN 1943.

DISEASE	Male	Female
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	2	—
Influenza	—	3
Cancer	1	2
Intra.-Cranial Vascular Lesion	4	3
Heart Disease	10	7
Pneumonia	3	2
Other Respiratory Diseases	1	—
Appendicitis	—	1
Other Digestive Diseases	1	3
Nephritis	1	—
Con. Mal.; Birth inj.; Infant Dis.	1	—
Suicide	2	—
All Other Causes	5	6
All Causes	31	27

The number of deaths certified, totalling 58, were 31 males and 27 females, comparing with the figure for 1942 of 67. The death rate for 1943 was 9.71 and 10.8 in 1942. The 1943 National figure was 12.1.

## INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

DISEASE	Total Cases notified	Cases admitted to Hospital	Total Deaths
Small Pox .....	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever .....	2	2	—
Diphtheria .....	2	2	—
Enteric Fever .....	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia .....	2	—	—
Pneumonia .....	10	—	—
Other Diseases Generally notifiable :			
Erysipelas .....	2	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum .....	1	—	—

## INFECTIOUS DISEASES IN SCHOOLS.

Whooping Cough .....	4	Scabies .....	18
Chicken Pox .....	7	Impetigo .....	43
Measles .....	41	Influenza .....	46
Scarlet Fever .....	5	Conjunctivitis.....	1
Mumps .....	5	Bronchitis .....	1
Jaundice .....	4		

The above are the Infectious Diseases reported during 1943 from the schools in the Tetbury Rural District. Four cases of whooping cough shows a definite decrease as compared with 37 in 1942. Seventy-two cases of Chicken Pox were reported last year and only 7 this year. Seventeen of the 41 cases of Measles were pupils at Cherington School, and 5 at Shipton Moyne. Scabies and Impetigo were both rather prevalent this year, there being 9 cases of Scabies reported in 1942, the figure being double this for 1943—18. Most of the cases were fairly evenly distributed among the Schools, there being nothing confined to any one particular Schools calling for special mention.

Out of an average weekly attendance of 554 the percentage of absence due to infectious conditions was 0.78— which may be regarded as satisfactory.

## JOINT ISOLATION HOSPITAL.

The number of patients from the Tetbury district treated at the Joint Isolation Hospital, Cirencester during 1943 was three, two cases of Scarlet Fever and one of Diphtheria.

## TUBERCULOSIS.

Four primary cases of Tuberculosis were reported during

1943. One member of the Royal Air Force, age 19 was treated at a Royal Air Force Hospital. A member of the Royal Navy age 21, was admitted to Standish House for treatment. A Nurse, age 24 and a Housewife, age 54, were both treated in their own homes in the Tetbury district.

### • PROTECTION AGAINST DIPHTHERIA.

The immunisation of the child population from under five years and from five to fifteen years old was carried out by the School Medical Staff of the County. The figures at the end of 1943 show that 71.2% of the 5-15 years class were immunised and 83.9% of the under fives.

### HEALTH SERVICES.

There was no change under this heading.

### WATER SUPPLY.

The Public supply was maintained during the year. The average daily consumption of water in Tetbury was 59,000 gallons, equal to 22 gallons per head of population. The two booster pumps at the Water Works pumped an average of 14,000 gallons per day. Three samples from the Public Supply were sent to the County Analyst and proved to be satisfactory. There were 714 Inspections in regard to water supply.

### SEWERAGE AND DRAINAGE.

The Sewage Works carried out their essential duties in a fairly satisfactory manner. Three privvies were converted into water closets. No complaints of River pollution were received.

### REFUSE REMOVALS.

In this connection there were 1,000 inspections made. A weekly collection of refuse was made in Tetbury and Avening. A weekly collection of Salvage was made in Tetbury and a six-weekly collection in all other Parishes.



## SALVAGE COLLECTED.

Waste Paper	.....	.....	49 tons
Metal	.....	.....	80 „
Bones	.....	.....	3 „
Textiles	.....	.....	3 „
Foodstuffs	.....	.....	35 „
Rubber	.....	.....	5 „
			<hr/>
			175 tons
			<hr/>

## ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

Of the Elementary schools in the area, two are County and the rest Church of England Schools. In three schools there are W.C.'s drained into the sewer in Tetbury, but into tanks in the two County Schools. All the schools have water laid on ; in one school, a County school, only rain water is supplied. Visits have been paid to all the schools in connection with Infectious diseases, and also as to Diphtheria Immunisation of the children attending.

## FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

### REGISTERED WORKSHOPS.

Bakehouses	.....	.....	5	Painters and Decorators	.....	2
Butchers	.....	.....	4	Bootmakers	.....	2
Laundries	.....	.....	4	Timber Merchants	.....	1
Gasworks	.....	.....	1	Hairdressers	.....	3
Tailors	.....	.....	2	Stone Mason Yard	.....	1
Motor Engineers	.....	.....	8	Saddlers	.....	2
Wheelwrights	.....	.....	1	Printing Works	.....	1
Blacksmiths	.....	.....	7	Millers	.....	1
Builders	.....	.....	2	Metal Workers	.....	1
Carpenters	.....	.....	3			

There are now 51 of these places on the Official Register. Thirty-five inspections were made of them and no defects found.

## SANITARY INSPECTION.

Inspections made	.....	.....	697
Houses, Inspections of, under			
Public Health Acts	.....	.....	165
Nuisances discovered	.....	.....	83
Complaints received	.....	.....	85
Nuisances abated	.....	.....	82
Number of Houses Disinfected	.....	.....	2

## HOUSING ACTS.

### 1. Inspection of Dwelling Houses during the year :—

(a)	1. Total number of Dwelling Houses Inspected for Housing Defects (Under Public Health Act or Housing Acts) .....	111
	2. Number of Inspections made .....	296
(b)	1. Number of Dwelling Houses included under Sub section (1) above which were Inspected and recorded under the Housing (Consolidated) Regulation, 1925 and 1937 .....	16
	2. Number of Inspections made .....	119
(c)	Number of Dwelling Houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation .....	nil
(d)	Number of Dwelling Houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects fit for human habitation	16

### 2. Remedy of defects during the year, without service of a formal notice.

Number of Defective Dwelling Houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the local Authority or its Officers .....	14
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Under these Acts, 111 houses were inspected, 296 visits being paid to them. Of these houses, 16 were entered under the Regulations in the Official Register. No “unfit for habitation” houses were found, but 16 were not in all respects reasonably fit for habitation. Fourteen houses were rendered fit following informal action by the Inspector.

## OVERCROWDING.

1.	(a) Number of Dwelling Houses overcrowded at the end of the year .....	4
	(b) Number of Families dwelling therein .....	5
	(c) Number of persons dwelling therein .....	36
2.	Number of New Cases of overcrowding reported during the year .....	1
3.	(a) Number of Cases of overcrowding reported during the year .....	nil
	(b) Number of persons concerned in such cases .....	nil

No new houses were built, either by private enterprise or by the Council. Four plans were presented to the Council connected with alterations to houses or other buildings.

The Council houses still number 92 and of these 72 are in Tetbury itself. In connection with the new buildings 175 visits were paid by the Inspector.

### MILK SUPPLY.

<i>Parish.</i>	<i>Producers and Retailers</i>	<i>Producers</i>	<i>Retail Purveyors.</i>	<i>Total</i>
Ashley .....	1	2	—	3
Avening .....	3	4	—	7
Beverston .....	4	1	—	5
Boxwell-with-Leighterton.....	3	2	—	5
Cherington .....	1	3	—	4
Didmarton .....	2	3	—	5
Kingscote .....	—	5	—	5
Long Newton .....	2	5	—	7
Ozleworth .....	1	3	—	64
Shipton Moyne .....	—	4	1	5
Tetbury .....	4	2	1	7
Tetbury Upton .....	6	11	—	17
Westonbirt with Lasborough	—	2	—	2
	27	47	2	76

There were 97 inspections made and 15 notices were served and complied with. There were 29 accredited and T.T. Producers on the list and 47 Ordinary Producers.

### MEAT AND OTHER FOOD.

All meat is killed outside the Area but 29 visits were made to Butchers and Food Shops. There was found and condemned :—

7,525 tins of Foodstuffs.

1 ton, 1 cwt., 1 qr. of other foods, including rice, fish, meat and sugar.

The majority of the food was dealt with by the Ministry of Food Salvage Department, who arranged the disposal of contaminated foods.

There were again no cases of food poisoning notified.

# Comparative Figures for all Districts, 1943.

## CAUSES OF DEATH.

	Ciren: Urban.	Ciren: Rural	North leach	Tet- bury
Heart Disease .....	12	32	35	17
Other Circulatory Diseases .....	3	2	3	0
IntracranialVascular Lesions .....	13	26	13	7
Cancer .....	18	34	12	3
Bronchitis .....	6	6	10	0
Pneumonia .....	4	8	4	5
Other Respiratory Diseases .....	1	1	—	1
Influenza .....	9	3	2	3
Tuberculosis .....	4	6	3	2
Appendicitis .....	—	1	—	1
Other Digestive Diseases .....	1	4	5	4
Diphtheria .....	4	1	1	—
Accidents (Road Traffic Act) .....	2	3	4	—
Congenital Causes .....	4	1	—	1
Premature Birth .....	1	1	2	—
Nephritis .....	1	1	1	1
Duodenal Ulcer .....	—	1	1	—
Diabetes .....	1	—	1	—
Scarlet Fever .....	—	1	—	—
Whooping Cough .....	—	—	—	—
Maternal Causes .....	—	—	—	—
Suicide .....	—	—	—	2
Other Violent Causes .....	3	3	2	—
All Other Causes .....	17	19	4	11
Total, all Causes .....	104	154	103	58

## Vital Statistics-

Population, 1943 .....	12,050	12,940	7,996	5,732
Birth Rate, 1943 .....	20.3	17.7	16.7	15.7
Death Rate, 1943 .....	8.7	11.7	13.2	9.7
Average Birth Rate, 1938-42 .....	14.5	19.9	15.6	15.1
Average Death Rate, 1938-42 .....	12.6	15.8	11.5	12.1
Average age at death due to Natural Causes .....	62.5	69.7	72.3	66.7
Average Age due to All Causes .....	62.3	69.2	72.1	65.3



# INFECTIOUS DISEASES IN SCHOOLS.

DISEASE	Ciren: Urban	Ciren: Rural	North- leach	Tet- bury
Measles	115	94	1	—
Chicken Pox	15	118	76	7
Whooping Cough	65	68	2	4
Mumps	2	57	85	—
Scarlet Fever	29	13	6	5
Impetigo	39	38	34	43
Scabies	27	29	6	18
Influenza, Colds, etc.	37	299	73	46
Jaundice	4	23	23	4
Pediculosis	40	18	—	—
Diphtheria	6	1	1	—
German Measles	1	3	1	—
Dermatitis	—	2	5	—
Conjunctivitis	3	—	2	1
Erysipelas	—	3	—	—
Polio Myelitis	—	2	—	—
Shingles	—	1	—	—
Ringworm	1	—	—	—
Rheumatic Fever	1	—	—	—
I.A.T.	—	—	1	—
Eczema	—	—	—	1
Bronchitis	—	1	—	—
Average Weekly Attendance	1010	1354	606	554
% absent due to Infectious Conditions	0.68%	1.1%	1.08%	0.78%







